



**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**
Walla Walla District

Little Goose Lock & Dam

Powerhouse Capacity: 810 megawatts

Location: Snake River, River Mile 70.3

In-Service Date: March 1970

Normal Operating Pool: 633-638 feet MSL

Spillway: 512 feet, 8 gates

Navigation Lock: This is a single-lift lock, 86 feet wide by 668 feet long and a 100-foot vertical lift. About 2.8 million tons of commodities passed through the Little Goose navigation lock during 2004.

Authorization: The project was authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1945.

Progress: Construction started in June 1963. The filling of Lake Bryan began on February 16, 1970, and continued until elevation 638 was reached on February 25, 1970. The project was open to navigation in May 1970. The installation of power generating units 1 through 3 was completed, and the first unit began producing power in March 1970.

Additional power units 4 through 6 were installed, and power for those units came online in July 1978. The entire project is now complete. Revisions were made to the juvenile fish facility in 1982 and 1984.



Project: The project includes a dam, powerplant, navigation lock, fish ladder and appurtenant facilities. The project provides for navigation, hydroelectric power generation, recreation and incidental irrigation.

Little Goose Dam: The dam is 2,655 feet long with an effective height of about 100 feet. It is located at the head of Lake West, the reservoir formed by Lower Monumental Dam. The dam is a concrete-gravity type, with an earthfill right abutment embankment. It includes a navigation lock with clear dimensions of 86 by 668 feet; and an eight-bay spillway that is 512 feet long and has eight 50-foot by 60-foot tainter gates.

Reservoir: Lake Bryan extends upstream about 37.2 miles and provides navigation to Lower Granite Lock and Dam. It has a surface area of 10,025 acres.

Generators: The powerhouse has six 135,000-kilowatt units – 810 megawatt total powerhouse capacity. During fiscal year 2005, 2.03 billion kilowatt hours of electricity were produced.



Fish Passage: Adult fish passage facilities include one ladder with entrances on both shores and a fish channel through the spillway, which connects to the powerhouse fish collection system and south shore ladder. A juvenile bypass facility became operational in 1970. This system was modified several times.



Lands: There are 5,398 acres of project lands surrounding Lake Bryan. These lands include fee lands that are Federally-owned and managed by the Corps, as well as easement lands to which the Corps has specific rights or easements (*i.e.*, flowage or access). There are 5,142.9 acres of Corps-managed lands that are used for public recreation purposes, wildlife habitat, wildlife mitigation, and water-connected industrial development. At the present time, two areas of approximately 150 acres are licensed either to the state or local port for recreation. Lake Bryan provides seven day-use sites, five campgrounds, five boat launching areas and two swimming areas. Total visitation during fiscal year 2005 was 198,618.



People: More than 50 Walla Walla District employees work at the Little Goose Project. They serve as electricians, lock operators, mechanics, welders, riggers, painters, utility men, heavy equipment operators, park rangers, biologists, environmental resource specialists, administrative staff, engineers and maintenance workers. Together, they ensure the safe and continuous operation of the project.

Budget: During fiscal year 2005, total expenditures were about \$5.8 million for the Little Goose Project.

References: Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers on Civil Works Activities, Fiscal Year 2005, Department of the Army Corps of Engineers, Extract Report of the Walla Walla District.



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